



Economic Development, Trade & Banking Committee

**Tuesday, January 10, 2006
9:45 am – 11:45 am
306 HOB**

Committee Meeting Notice

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker Allan G. Bense

Economic Development, Trade & Banking Committee

Start Date and Time: Tuesday, January 10, 2006 09:45 am

End Date and Time: Tuesday, January 10, 2006 11:45 am

Location: 306 HOB

Duration: 2.00 hrs

Consideration of the following bill(s):

HB 219 Labor Pools by Troutman

HB 361 Automated Teller Machine Transaction Charges by Carroll

Presentation by Curtis Austin, President of Workforce Florida, Inc., on the implementation of SB 1650/HB 1645, relating to Workforce Innovation.

Presentation by Burt Von Hoff, Office of Tourism, Trade and Economic Development, on the implementation of HB 1725, relating to the Enterprise Zone Act.

NOTICE FINALIZED on 12/30/2005 09:14 by GOLDING.SARA



The Florida House of Representatives

Commerce Council

Economic Development, Trade & Banking Committee

Allan G. Bense
Speaker

Gus Michael Bilirakis
Chair

Agenda January 10, 2006

I. Roll Call

II. Welcome and Opening Remarks

III. Consideration of the following bills :

HB 219 – Labor Pools

by Representative Troutman

HB 361 – Automated Teller Machine Transaction Charges

by: Representative Carroll

IV. Presentations:

Workforce Florida, Inc., on the implementation of SB 1650/HB 1645, relating to Workforce Innovation

- Curtis Austin, President of Workforce Florida, Inc.

Office of Tourism, Trade and Economic Development, on the implementation of HB 1725, relating to the Enterprise Zone Act

- Burt Von Hoff

V. Adjourn

BILL #: HB 219 Labor Pools
SPONSOR(S): Troutman and others
TIED BILLS: **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 1166

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Economic Development, Trade & Banking Committee</u>		Carlson	Carlson <i>MHC</i>
2) <u>Agriculture Committee</u>			
3) <u>Commerce Council</u>			
4) _____			
5) _____			

House Bill 219 limits the charges that a labor pool may impose for the transportation of a laborer to or from a designated worksite to no more than \$1.50 each way.

The bill allows a labor pool to operate a cash dispensing machine located on the premises of the labor pool or by an affiliate, and limits the transaction fee to \$1.99.

The bill provides that the Labor Pool Act does not exempt a client of a labor pool or a temporary help arrangement entity or any assigned employee from federal, state or local licensing laws.

The bill also provides that an employee assigned to a client company who is licensed, registered or certified pursuant to law is deemed an employee of the client company for purposes of such licensure, registration or certification but remains an employee of the labor pool or temporary help arrangement entity for purposes of workers' compensation and unemployment compensation laws.

The bill has no apparent fiscal impact on state or local governments.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2006.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

The bill does not implicate any House Principles.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Present Situation:

Labor Pool Act

The Labor Pool Act, passed as ch. 95-332, L.O.F. and codified as Part II of ch. 448, F.S., is intended to provide for the health, safety and well-being of day laborers throughout the state and to establish uniform standards of conduct and practice for labor pools. The law enumerates duties of labor pools with respect to the compensation of laborers and the provision of necessary amenities and facilities.

A. Transportation Charges

The Act prohibits a labor pool from charging a day laborer for transportation to or from a designated worksite an amount exceeding the prevailing rate for public transportation in a geographic area.¹

B. Cash Dispensing Machines

The Act requires a labor pool to compensate a day laborer for work performed "in the form of cash, or commonly accepted negotiable instruments that are payable in cash, on demand at a financial institution, and without discount."²

Since passage of the Labor Pool Act, cash dispensing machines (CDMs) have become available as a method of dispensing cash compensation to day laborers. A CDM is similar to an automated teller machine (ATM) and dispenses money in paper currency, but not in coins. Labor pools may either own or lease CDMs. A financial institution under a contract with the labor pool typically provides the cash stored in the CDM.

There has been some question as to whether or not a CDM should comply with chapter 560, F.S., the Money Transmitters' Code. The statute is designed to insure the security of a business that issues payment products, holds public funds, accepts deposits, and conducts other types of financial transactions. The labor pool CDM holds funds which are the property of the labor pool, the CDM is not accessible by the general public, and the CDMs only dispense cash.

Effect of Proposed Changes:

A. Transportation Charges

The bill limits the charges that a labor pool may impose on a laborer for transportation to or from a designated worksite to no more than \$1.50 each way.

¹ s. 448.24(1)(b), F.S.

² s. 448.24(2)(a), F.S.

B. Cash Dispensing Machines

The bill allows a labor pool to operate a CDM located on the premises of the labor pool or by an affiliate, pursuant to chapter 560, F.S., if required, for a per-transaction fee of up to \$1.99. In order to use a CDM as permitted by the bill, the labor pool must comply with the compensation provisions of s. 448.24(2)(a), F.S.; the day laborer must voluntarily elect to accept payment in cash after disclosure of the fee; and the CDM must require an affirmative action by the laborer regarding the fee that allows the laborer to negate the transaction in lieu of payment according to s. 448.24(2)(a), F.S.

C. Application of the Labor Pool Act and Status of Assigned Employees

The bill provides that the Labor Pool Act does not exempt a client of a labor pool or a temporary help arrangement entity or any assigned employee from federal, state or local licensing laws.

The bill also provides that an employee assigned to a client company who is licensed, registered or certified pursuant to law is deemed an employee of the client company for purposes of such licensure, registration or certification but remains an employee of the labor pool or temporary help arrangement entity for purposes of workers' compensation and unemployment compensation laws.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Amends s. 448.24, F.S., relating the transportation fees and the use of cash-dispensing machines.

Section 2. Amends s. 448.23, F.S., conforming a cross reference.

Section 3. Creates s. 448.26, F.S., providing that the Labor Pool Act does not exempt a labor pool or temporary help entity from federal, state or local licensing laws and providing that assigned employees are employees of the client company for licensing purposes but retain status as employees of the labor pool or temporary help arrangement entity for workers' compensation and unemployment compensation purposes.

Section 4. Provides an effective date.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues: None.

2. Expenditures: None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues: None.

2. Expenditures: None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill will allow a labor pool to recover the costs of CDMs used to pay laborers. It will also result in a net deduction of up to \$1.99 from each laborer's daily pay to the extent that an individual laborer chooses to use a CDM on which a fee is imposed to receive compensation.

It is unclear whether the imposition of the maximum fee will result in a net profit to the labor pool. This would depend on the actual operating costs for and number of CDMs operated by the labor pool and the number of laborers paid on a given day.

The bill may also limit the transportation costs for a laborer by capping round-trip fees to \$3.00.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS: None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

The bill does not require a municipality or county to expend funds or to take any action requiring the expenditure of funds. The bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate. The bill does not reduce the percentage of state tax shared with municipalities or counties.

2. Other: None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY: None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS: None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES

HB 219

2006

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to labor pools; amending s. 448.24, F.S.; providing a limit on the amount a labor pool may charge a laborer for transportation to or from a designated worksite; authorizing a labor pool to provide day laborers with a method of obtaining cash from a cash-dispensing machine; amending s. 448.23, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; creating s. 448.26, F.S.; providing for application of pt. II of ch. 448, F.S., the Labor Pool Act; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 448.24, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:

448.24 Duties and rights.--

(1) No labor pool shall charge a day laborer for or in violation of any of the following:

(a) ~~For~~ Safety equipment, clothing, accessories, or any other items required by the nature of the work either by law, custom, or as a requirement of the third-party user:

1. This subsection shall not preclude the labor pool from charging the day laborer the market value of items temporarily provided to the worker by the labor pool, in the event that the worker willfully fails to return such items to the labor pool. ~~+~~

2. For items other than those referenced in this paragraph, which the labor pool makes available for purchase,

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the day laborer shall be charged no more than the actual cost of the item to the labor pool, or market value, whichever is less.

(b) More than a reasonable amount to transport a worker to or from the designated worksite, but in no event shall the amount exceed \$1.50 each way. ~~the prevailing rate for public transportation in the geographic area, or~~

(c) ~~For~~ Directly or indirectly cashing a worker's check.

(2) A labor pool shall:

(a) Compensate day laborers for work performed in the form of cash, or commonly accepted negotiable instruments that are payable in cash, on demand at a financial institution, and without discount.

(7) Nothing in this part precludes the labor pool from providing a day laborer with a method of obtaining cash from a cash-dispensing machine that is located on the premises of the labor pool and is operated by the labor pool, or by an affiliate, pursuant to chapter 560, if required, for a fee for each transaction which may not exceed \$1.99, provided:

(a) The labor pool offers payment in compliance with the provisions of paragraph (2) (a).

(b) The day laborer voluntarily elects to accept payment in cash after disclosure of the fee.

(c) The cash-dispensing machine requires affirmative action by the day laborer with respect to imposition of the fee and allows the day laborer to negate the transaction in lieu of payment in compliance with paragraph (2) (a).

Section 2. Section 448.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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57 448.23 Exclusions.--Except as specified in ss. 448.22(1)(c) and 448.26, this part does not apply to:

58 (1) Business entities duly registered as farm labor
59 contractors pursuant to part III of chapter 450;

60 (2) Employee leasing companies, as defined in s. 468.520;

61 (3) Temporary help services engaged in supplying solely
62 white collar employees, secretarial employees, clerical
63 employees, or skilled laborers;

64 (4) Labor union hiring halls; or

65 (5) Labor bureau or employment offices operated by a
66 business entity for the sole purpose of employing an individual
67 for its own use.

68 Section 3. Section 448.26, Florida Statutes, is created to
69 read:

70 448.26 Application.--Nothing in this part shall exempt any
71 client of any labor pool or temporary help arrangement entity as
72 described in s. 468.520(4)(a) or any assigned employee from any
73 other license requirements of state, local, or federal law. Any
74 employee assigned to a client company, as defined in s. 468.520,
75 who is licensed, registered, or certified pursuant to law shall
76 be deemed an employee of the client company for such licensure
77 purposes but shall remain an employee of the labor pool or
78 temporary help arrangement entity for purposes of chapters 440
79 and 443.

80 Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.
81

HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. (1)

Bill No. 219

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED _____ (Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED _____ (Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION _____ (Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT _____ (Y/N)
WITHDRAWN _____ (Y/N)
OTHER _____

Council/Committee hearing bill: Economic Development, Trade and
Banking

Representative(s) Troutman offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section
448.24, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (7) is
added to that section, to read:

448.24 Duties and rights.--

(1) No labor pool shall charge a day laborer:

(b) More than a reasonable amount to transport a worker to
or from the designated worksite, but in no event shall the
amount exceed \$1.50 each way. ~~the prevailing rate for public
transportation in the geographic area; or~~

(7) Nothing in this part precludes the labor pool from
providing a day laborer with a method of obtaining cash from a
cash-dispensing machine that is located on the premises of the
labor pool and is operated by the labor pool, or by an
affiliate, pursuant to chapter 560, if required, for a fee for
each transaction which may not exceed \$1.99, provided:

HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. (1)

22 (a) The labor pool offers payment in compliance with the
23 provisions of paragraph (2)(a).

24 (b) The day laborer voluntarily elects to accept payment
25 in cash after disclosure of the fee.

26 (c) The cash-dispensing machine requires affirmative
27 action by the day laborer with respect to imposition of the fee
28 and allows the day laborer to negate the transaction in lieu of
29 payment in compliance with paragraph (2)(a).

30 Section 2. Section 448.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to
31 read:

32 448.23 Exclusions.--Except as specified in ss. ~~s.~~
33 448.22(1)(c) and 448.26, this part does not apply to:

34 (1) Business entities duly registered as farm labor
35 contractors pursuant to part III of chapter 450;

36 (2) Employee leasing companies, as defined in s. 468.520;

37 (3) Temporary help services engaged in supplying solely
38 white collar employees, secretarial employees, clerical
39 employees, or skilled laborers;

40 (4) Labor union hiring halls; or

41 (5) Labor bureau or employment offices operated by a
42 business entity for the sole purpose of employing an individual
43 for its own use.

44 Section 3. Section 448.26, Florida Statutes, is created to
45 read:

46 448.26 Application.--Nothing in this part shall exempt any
47 client of any labor pool or temporary help arrangement entity as
48 defined in s. 468.520(4)(a) or any assigned employee from any
49 other license requirements of state, local, or federal law. Any
50 employee assigned to a client who is licensed, registered, or
51 certified pursuant to law shall be deemed an employee of the

HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. (1)

client for such licensure purposes but shall remain an employee
of the labor pool or temporary help arrangement entity for
purposes of chapters 440 and 443.

Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.

===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

Remove the entire title and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to labor pools; amending s. 448.24, F.S.;
providing a limit on the amount a labor pool may charge a
laborer for transportation to or from a designated
worksite; authorizing a labor pool to provide day laborers
with a method of obtaining cash from a cash-dispensing
machine; amending s. 448.23, F.S.; conforming a cross-
reference; creating s. 448.26, F.S.; providing for
application of pt. II of ch. 448, F.S., the Labor Pool
Act; providing an effective date.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 361

Automated Teller Machine Transaction Charges

SPONSOR(S): Carroll

TIED BILLS:

IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 704

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) Economic Development, Trade & Banking Committee		Carlson	Carlson <i>MNC</i>
2) Tourism Committee			
3) Commerce Council			
4)			
5)			

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

House Bill 361 allows the owner of an automated teller machine (ATM) to charge an access fee or surcharge to a customer conducting a transaction using an account from a financial institution that is located outside the United States.

The bill has no apparent fiscal impact on state or local government.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 2006.

FULL ANALYSIS

I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

The bill does not implicate any House Principles.

B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

Present Situation:

VISA and MasterCard operating rules prohibit the assessment of access fees or surcharges by ATM operators on international cardholders except in states where it is expressly permitted by law.¹ The rules are intended to avoid confusing international cardholders, who rarely have to pay ATM surcharges.²

A number of states have passed legislation allowing for the assessment of fees or surcharges on international cardholders, including Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas, Washington and Wyoming.³

Section 655.005, F.S.(1)(h), F.S., defines a "financial institution" as a state or federal association, bank, savings, bank, trust company, international bank agency, international branch, representative office or international administrative office, or credit union.

Section 655.960(3), F.S., defines an "automated teller machine" as any electronic information processing device located in Florida which accepts or dispenses cash in connection with a credit, deposit, checking or convenience account. The definition does not include devices used solely to facilitate check guarantees or check authorizations or which are used in connection with the acceptance or dispensing of cash on a person-to-person basis, such as by a store cashier.

Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill creates a new section of law that will allow the owner of an ATM, as defined in s. 655.960, F.S., to impose an access fee or surcharge on customers conducting a transaction using an account from a financial institution, as defined in s. 655.005, F.S., that is located outside the United States.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1. Creates s. 655.966, F.S., relating to ATM transaction charges.

Section 2. Provides an effective date.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues: None.

¹ According to an article published by ATMmarketplace.com on March 21, 2005 and reprinted at www.greensheet.com/PriorIssues-/050401-/11.htm. Copy on file with Committee staff.

² Id.

³ Id. California and Washington passed legislation after the March 21, 2005 article.

2. Expenditures: None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues: None.

2. Expenditures: None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill should have a positive effect on ATM owners, who will be able to impose a fee or surcharge for international cardholders. The bill will impact international cardholders, who will have to pay new fees or surcharges. This will add to the cost of any travel to Florida (as it would to any other state that has passed similar legislation).

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

The bill does not require a municipality or county to expend funds or to take any action requiring the expenditure of funds. The bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities or counties have to raise revenues in the aggregate. The bill does not reduce the percentage of state tax shared with municipalities or counties.

2. Other: None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES

HB 361

2006

1 A bill to be entitled

2 An act relating to automated teller machine transaction
3 charges; creating s. 655.966, F.S.; authorizing the owner
4 of an automated teller machine to charge an access fee or
5 surcharge for transactions using accounts from certain
6 financial institutions; providing an effective date.

7
8 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

9
10 Section 1. Section 655.966, Florida Statutes, is created
11 to read:

12 655.966 Automated teller machine; surcharge.--The owner of
13 an automated teller machine, as defined in s. 655.960, may
14 charge an access fee or surcharge to a customer conducting a
15 transaction using an account from a financial institution, as
16 defined in s. 655.005, that is located outside of the United
17 States.

18 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.

HOUSE AMENDMENT FOR COUNCIL/COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Amendment No. 1

Bill No. **HB 361**

COUNCIL/COMMITTEE ACTION

ADOPTED _____ (Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED _____ (Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION _____ (Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT _____ (Y/N)
WITHDRAWN _____ (Y/N)
OTHER _____

Council/Committee hearing bill: Economic Development, Trade &
Banking Committee
Representative(s) Carroll offered the following:

Amendment (with title amendment)

Remove the entire body and insert:

Section 1. Section 655.966, Florida Statutes, is created to
read:

655.966 Automated teller machine; surcharge. - The operator
of an automated teller machine, as defined in 655.960(3), may
charge an access fee or surcharge, not otherwise prohibited
under state or federal law, to a customer conducting a
transaction using an account from a financial institution, as
defined in s. 655.005(1)(h), that is located outside of the
United States.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.

===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

Remove line 3 and insert:
charges; creating 655.966, F.S.; authorizing the operator

000000

FLORIDA ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FLORIDA ENTERPRISE ZONE ACT HOUSE BILL 1725

A PRESENTATION FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TRADE & BANKING COMMITTEE

306 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

JANUARY 10, 2006

9:45 AM

BY

BURT C. VON HOFF

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OFFICE OF TOURISM, TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
THE CAPITOL; SUITE 2001
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0001**

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Web Site: www.floridaenterprisezones.com

FLORIDA ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM

I. FLORIDA ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- A. Program Established in 1982
- B. Program Expiration: December 31, 2015
- C. 55 Enterprise Zones in Florida
- D. Results from 2003-2004 in 51 Enterprise Zones:

3,241 New Businesses
6,702 New Jobs
\$7,201,262 State Tax Incentives Awarded

II. STATE TAX INCENTIVES

2003/04 TOTALS

A. Jobs Tax Credits

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Corporate Income Tax | \$1,086,747 |
| 2. Sales and Use Tax | \$2,579,512 |

B. Business Equipment Sales Tax Refund	\$1,182,582
--	-------------

C. Building Materials Sales Tax Refund	\$1,356,462
--	-------------

D. Property Tax Credit (Corporate Tax Credit)	\$507,022
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E. Sales Tax Exemption on Electrical Energy	<u>\$488,937</u>
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TOTAL	\$7,201,262
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F. Community Contribution Tax Credit Program	\$10,000,000
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III. INDIRECT BENEFITS WITHIN OTHER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

A. Qualified Target Industry Tax Refund Program

- 1. Up to \$6,000 per job (regularly up to \$3,000 per job)
- 2. Waiver of some Job Creation Requirements

B. Economic Development Transportation Fund (Road Fund)

- 1. Up to \$7,500 award per job (regularly up to \$5,000 per job)
- 2. Waiver of the Capital Investment Cap (award cannot exceed investment)

C. Quick Response Training Program

- 1. 30% Set aside for first six months of fiscal year (\$6 million annually)
- 2. Waiver of some Wage Guidelines for new jobs

FLORIDA ENTERPRISE ZONE ACT

HOUSE BILL 1725

I. ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM EXPIRATION DATE: DECEMBER 31, 2015

II. ENTERPRISE ZONE RE-DESIGNATION APPLICATION PROCESS

A. Existing Zones Re-Designation Application Package:

- 1. Local Government Nominating Resolution;**
- 2. Zone Profile using 2000 Census Data; and**
- 3. Measurable Goals.**

B. Application Deadline: November 30, 2005

C. 51 Applications Received and Approved or Pending

D. Two Existing Zones Did Not Submit Applications

E. Boundary Amendments Once Every Three Years

III. ENTERPRISE ZONE DESIGNATION APPLICATION PROCESS

A. Announce Application Process

B. Distribute Application to Interested Units of Government

C. Review and Approve Two New Enterprise Zones (Jan. 1, 2007)

IV. BUILDING MATERIALS SALES TAX REFUND REVISIONS

A. Established September 1st as one application deadline for the refund

B. Deleted the one refund application limitation per parcel of real estate

V. POSSIBLE FUTURE ISSUES

A. Business Equipment Sales Tax Refund: Minimum Purchase Price

B. Building Materials Sales Tax Refund: Applications Per Project Decision

C. Jobs Tax Credit: "New Job" (average per 12 month vs. 12 months prior)

D. Jobs Tax Credit: Transferability of Tax Credit

Enterprise Zone	Re-Designation Status	Sales Tax Incentives: 2002/03	Sales Tax Incentives: 2003/04	Two Year Totals
Bradenton	Application Pending	\$221,679	\$271,417	\$493,096
Brooksville/Hernando County	Application Approved	\$10,707	\$0	\$10,707
Calhoun County	Application Approved	\$56,073	\$32,922	\$88,995
Century	Application Approved	\$0	\$4,828	\$4,828
Chipley/Washington County	Application Approved	\$0	\$29,030	\$29,030
Clearwater	Application Approved	\$17,613	\$662	\$18,275
Cocoa (since 01/2003)	Application Approved	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crestview/Okaloosa County	Application Pending	\$0	\$0	\$0
Daytona Beach	Application Approved	\$0	\$0	\$0
DeFuniak Springs	Application Approved	\$67,483	\$102,925	\$170,408
DeSoto County	Application Approved	\$0	\$8,233	\$8,233
Dixie County	Did Not Apply	\$0	\$7,228	\$7,228
Escambia County (since 01/2004)	Application Approved	\$0	\$1,993	\$1,993
Everglades City	Application Approved	\$12,728	\$23,992	\$36,720
Fort Lauderdale/Broward County	Application Pending	\$14,903	\$13,843	\$28,746
Fort Myers	Application Approved	\$104,585	\$100,487	\$205,072
Fort Pierce	Application Approved	\$41,677	\$65,315	\$106,992
Franklin County	Application Approved	\$29,440	\$13,475	\$42,915
Freeport	Application Approved	\$44,154	\$71,896	\$116,050
Gadsden County	Application Approved	\$0	\$3,771	\$3,771
Gainesville	Application Approved	\$20,018	\$6,926	\$26,944
Glades County	Application Approved	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gulf County	Application Approved	\$349,396	\$496,601	\$845,997
Hamilton County	Application Approved	\$0	\$3,414	\$3,414
Hardee County	Application Approved	\$1,007	\$8,833	\$9,840
Hendry County	Application Approved	\$20,953	\$96,203	\$117,156
Hillsborough County (since 01/2003)	Application Approved	\$0	\$0	\$0
Holmes County	Application Approved	\$3,904	\$2,291	\$6,195
Immokalee (Collier County)	Application Approved	\$30,367	\$56,740	\$87,107
Jackson County	Application Approved	\$68,436	\$59,342	\$127,778
Jacksonville	Application Approved	\$1,170,272	\$775,757	\$1,946,029
Kissimmee/Osceola County	Application Approved	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lake Apopka (expired 07/2004)	Application Pending	\$0	\$0	\$0
Liberty County	Application Approved	\$0	\$4,703	\$4,703

Enterprise Zone	Re-Designation Status	Sales Tax Incentives: 2002/03	Sales Tax Incentives: 2003/04	Two Year Totals
Madison County	Application Approved	\$8,772	\$28,304	\$37,076
Miami – Dade County	Application Approved	\$1,414,868	\$2,541,912	\$3,956,780
Milton/Santa Rosa County	Did Not Apply	\$0	\$14,458	\$14,458
Oak Hill	Application Approved	\$0	\$1,111	\$1,111
Okeechobee County	Application Approved	\$29,108	\$21,634	\$50,742
Orange County	Application Pending	\$3,084	\$0	\$3,084
Pahokee	Application Approved	\$876	\$0	\$876
Palm Beach County	Application Approved	\$98,735	\$63,576	\$162,311
Palmetto/Manatee County	Application Approved	\$105,269	\$101,086	\$206,355
Pensacola (since 01/2003)	Application Approved		\$26,075	\$26,075
Putnam County	Application Approved	\$20,643	\$63,403	\$84,046
St. Marks	Application Approved	\$0	\$12,879	\$12,879
St. Petersburg	Application Approved	\$137,522	\$279,948	\$417,470
Sarasota	Application Approved	\$5,140	\$6,177	\$11,317
Sebring/Highlands County	Application Approved	\$1,921	\$22,859	\$24,780
Tallahassee/Leon County (since 01/2003)	Application Approved	\$0	\$1,685	\$1,685
Tampa	Application Approved	\$20,999	\$61,968	\$82,967
Taylor County	Application Approved	\$83,107	\$69,626	\$152,733
Wakulla County	Application Approved	\$109,561	\$15,195	\$124,756
Walton County	Application Approved			
Zone Not Identified		\$3,612	\$12,770	\$16,382
	Totals	\$4,328,612	\$5,607,493	\$9,936,105
Corporate Jobs Tax		\$800,029	\$1,086,747	\$1,886,776
Corporate : Property Tax		\$272,942	\$507,022	\$779,964
	Totals	\$5,401,583	\$7,201,262	\$12,602,845